THE DAILY GAZETTE.

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BLAINE'S EULOGY

Upon His Friend, the Martyred Garfield.

His Laurels Won on the Field of Battle.

Comparison With Great Leaders---Rank as a Debater.

Invaluable and Enduring Work in Congress.

Example of What Ability and Ambition May Do.

WASHINGTON, February 27.—Prior to 10 o'clock this morning admission to the capitol was refused to all except members of the houses of congress and their employees but at the hour the doors were thrown open to persons holding tickets to the memorial service of the late Jas. A. Garfield and soon the galleries were filled to their utmost capacity. A large majority of spectators out of respect to the occasion had for the most part discarded bright colors and sombre black was the prevailing hue. There were no signs of mourning. A full length portrait of the late president hung just back of the chairs of the presiding officers, being itself undraped. Members of the house early in attendance were all arrayed in black. In the lobby back of the speaker's desk the marine band was stationed and at intervals from 10 till noon discoursed solemn music.

Among the distinguished guests first to arrive were Judge Bancroft who took a seat directly in front of the clerk's desk. Among the guests who at an early hour occupied seats on the floor were Generals Schenck, Foster, Hamilton and Governors Hoyt of Pennsylvania and Bigelow of Connecticut.

At 11:30 Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Hancock, Howard and Meigs and Admirals Ammen and Rodgers entered and were assigned seats on the left of the speaker's desk and a few moments later members of the diplomatic corps in full regalia were ushered in headed by the Hawaiian minister as dean of the corps. Their brilliant costumes only served to throw in stronger relief the dark attire of the members of congress who sat immediately behind them.

The supreme court of the district headed by Marshall Terry were the next arrivals. Dr. Bliss was also in attendance. Mrs. Blaine occupied a front seat in the gallery reserved for the friends of the president.

At precisely 12 o'clock the house was called to order by the speaker and prayer was offered by the chaplain. The speaker then said: "This day has been dedicated by resolution of the two houses of congress to services in commemoration of the life and death of Jas. A. Garfield, late president of the United States. This house is now assembled and ready to perform its part." The resolutions setting apart to-day for memorial services were then read by Clerk McPherson.

At 12:10 the senate was announced, and all rose as the senators headed by the officers of that body, entered and took assigned seats. These were followed by the chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court dressed in their robes of office. Again the assembled multitude arose as the president of the United States and his cabinet were announced. They were accompanied by Senator Sherman and Representative McKinney, chairman of the committee of arrangements. The president took a front seat on the right of the presiding officer's chair.

At 12:30 the orator of the day, James G. Blaine, was announced. The ceremonies were then opened by a short prayer by Chaplain Power, of the house, after which President Davis said: "This day is dedicated by congress to the memorial services of the late president of the United States, James A. Garfield. I present you Hon. James G. Blaine, who has been fitly chosen for this historical occasion."

Blaine then rose and standing at the clerk's desk, immediately in front of the two presiding officers proceeded with impressiveness of manner and clearness of tone to deliver his eulogy from manuscript, as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: For the second time in this generation the great departments of the government of the United States are assembled in the hall of representatives to do honor to the memory of a murdered president. Lincoln fell at the close of a mighty struggle in which the passions of men had been deeply stirred. The tragical termination of his great life added but another to the lengthened succession of horrors which has marked too many mortals with the blood of the first born. Garfield was slain in a day of peace when brother had been reconciled to brother and when anger and hate had been banished from the land. Whoever shall hereafter draw the portrait of murder, if he will show as it has been exhibited where such example was last to have been looked for, let him not give the grim visage of Moloch the brow knitted by revenge, the face black with settled hate. Let him draw rather a decorous, smooth faced bloodless demon, not so much an example of human nature in its depravity and in its paroxysms of crime as an infernal being, a fiend in the ordinary display and development of his character.

HIS ANCESTORS

From the landing of the pilgrims at Plymouth till the uprising against Charles the First two thousand emigrants came from old England to New England. They came in pursuit of intellectual freedom and ecclesiastical independence rather than for worldly honor and profit. The contest for religious liberty began in old England at home. The man who struck the most effective blow for freedom by sailing to the colonies in 1620 would have refused to submit to tyranny even from the Grand Monarch. General Garfield delighted to dwell on these traits and during his visit to England busied himself in discovering every trace of his forefathers in the parish register and on the ancient army rolls. Sitting with a friend in the gallery of the house of commons one night after a long day's labor in the field of research he said with evident elation: In every war in which for three centuries patriots of English blood have struck a sturdy blow for constitutional government and human liberty, his family had been represented. They were at Marston Moor, at Naseby and Preston; they were at Bunker Hill, at Saratoga and Monmouth, and in his own person he had battled for the same great cause in the war which preserved the union of the states.

After 1640 the opportunity had then come on the soil of England for that great contest which established the authority of parliament, gave religious freedom to the people, sent Charles to the block and committed to the hands of Oliver Cromwell the supreme executive authority of England.

English emigration was then renewed and from these 20,000 men with a small emigration from Scotland and from France are descended the numbers who have New England blood in their veins.

In 1685 the revocation of the Edict of Nantes by Louis Fourteenth scattered 400,000 Protestants who were among the most intelligent and enterprising of French subjects, merchants of capital, skilled mechanics and handicraftsmen superior at the time in Europe. A considerable number of these Huguenot French came to America. A few landed in New England and became honorably prominent in history. Their names have become Anglicized or have disappeared but their blood is traceable in many of the most reputable families and their names are perpetuated in honorable memorials and useful institutions.

From these two sources, the English Puritans and the French Huguenot, he came, his father Abraham Garfield, being descended from the one and his mother Eliza Ballou from the other. It was good stock on both sides, none better, none truer, there was in it an inheritance of courage, of manliness, of imperishable love of liberty, of undying adherence to principle. Garfield was proud of his blood with as much satisfaction as if he were a British nobleman reading his stately ancestry in Burke's Peerage. He spoke of himself as ninth in descent from those who would not endure the oppression of the Stuarts and seventh in descent from the brave French Protestants.

HIS CHILDHOOD

Losing his father before he was two years old, the early life of Garfield was one of privation. But its poverty has been made indelicately and unjustly prominent. Thousands of readers have imagined him as the ragged, starving child whose reality too often greets the eye in all sections of our large cities. General Garfield's infancy and youth had none of their destitution, none of their pitiful future appealing to the tender heart and hand of charity. He was in the same sense in which Henry Clay was a poor boy, in which Andrew Jackson was a poor boy, in the same sense in which a large majority of the eminent men of America in all generations have been poor boys. Before a great multitude of men in a public speech Mr. Webster bore this testimony:

"I did not happen to be born in a log cabin but my elder brothers and sisters were born in a log cabin, raised amid the snow drifts of New Hampshire at a period so early that when smoke rose first from the crude chimney and curled over the hills there was no similar evidence of a white man's habitation between it and the settlements on the rivers of Canada. Its remains still exist. I make it an annual visit. I carry my children to it to teach them the hardships endured by the generations which have gone before them. I love to dwell on the tender recollections, the early affections of the touching narratives and incidents which mingle with all I know of this primitive family abode."

With the requisite change of scene, the same words would aptly apply to the early days of Garfield. The poverty of the frontier, where all are engaged in a common struggle and where a common sympathy and co-operation lighten the burdens of each, is a very different poverty, different in kind, different in influence and effect, from that conscious and humiliating indigence which is every day forced to contrast itself with neighboring wealth, on which it feels a sense of dependence. The poverty of the frontier is indeed no poverty, it is the beginning of wealth and has the boundless possibility of the future always opening before it. No man ever grew up in the agricultural regions of the west where a house raising is a matter of common interest and helpfulness with any other feeling than that of broad minded generous independence. This honorable independence marked the youth of Garfield as of millions of the best blood and brain now training for the future citizenship and future government of the republic. Garfield was born heir to land, to the title of freeholder which has been the patent and passport of self respect with the Anglo-Saxon race since Hengist and Horsa landed on the shores of England. The venture on the canal was an alternative between that and the deck of a Lake Erie schooner and was a far better device for earning money, just as the New England boy begins a possibly great career by sailing before the mast on a coast vessel. No one dreams of anything of shame to early struggles with adverse circumstances, and no man feels a worthier pride when he has conquered an obstacle to his progress, but no one of noble mind desires to be looked on as having occupied a menial position, as having been repressed by a feeling of inferiority, or as having suffered the evils of poverty till relief was found at hand of charity. Garfield's youth presented no hardships which energy did not overcome, subjected him to no privations which he did not cheerfully accept, and left no memories save those which were recalled with delight and transmitted with profit and pride.

EDUCATION

Garfield's early opportunities for securing an education were extremely limited, and yet were sufficient to develope in him a [illegible] desire to learn. He could read at home and each winter had the advantage of district schools and read all the books he found in the circle of his acquaintance. Some he got by heart while yet in childhood. He was a constant student of the Bible and became familiar with its literature. The dignity and earnestness of his speech in his mature life gave evidence of this early training. At eighteen years of age he was able to teach school and thenceforth his ambition was to obtain a college education. To this end he bent all his efforts, working in the harvest field, at the carpenter's bench and in the winter season teaching the common schools of the neighborhood. While thus laboriously occupied he found time to prosecute his studies and was so successful that at twenty-two he was able to enter the junior class at Williams College, then under the presidency of the venerable and honored Mark Hopkins, who in the fulness of his powers survived the eminent pupil to whom he was of estimable service.

The history of Garfield's life to this period presents no new feature. He had undoubtedly shown perseverance, self reliance, [illegible] and ambition, qualities which, be it said for the honor of our country, are everywhere to be found among the young men of America. But from his graduation at Williams onward to the hour of his tragical death Garfield's career was eminent and exceptional. Slowly working through his educational period, receiving his diploma when twenty four years of age, he seemed at one bound to spring into conspicuous and brilliant success. Within six years he was successively president of a college, state senator of Ohio, major general of the army of the United States and representative to the national congress, a combination of honors so varied, so elevated in a period so brief and to a man so young, is without precedent or parallel in the history of the country.

ARMY CAREER

Garfield's army life was begun with no other military knowledge than such as he had hastily gained from books in the few months preceding his march to the field. Stepping from civil life to the head of a regiment the first order he received was to assume command of a brigade and to operate with an independent force in eastern Kentucky. His immediate duty was to check the advance of Humphrey Marshall who was marching down the Big Sandy with the purpose of combining in connection with other confederate force the entire territory of Kentucky, and of precipitating the state into secession. This was at the close of 1861. Seldom if ever has a young college professor been thrown into a more embarrassing and discouraging position. He knew just enough of military science, as he expressed it himself, to measure the extent of his ignorance, and with a handful of men he was marching in rough winter weather into a strange country, among a hostile population to confront a largely superior force under the command of a distinguished graduate of West Point who had seen active and important service in two preceding wars. The result of the campaign is matter of history. The skill, the endurance, the extraordinary energy shown by Garfield, the courage he imparted to his men raw and untried as himself, the measures he adopted to increase his force and to create in the enemy's mind exaggerated estimate of his numbers bore perfect fruit in the routing of Marshall, the capture of his camp, the dispersion of his forces and the seizing of an important ferry from the control of the rebellion. Coming at the close of a long series of disasters to the union army, Garfield's victory had an unusual and extraneous importance and in the popular judgment, elevated the young commander to the rank of a military hero. With less than two thousand men in his entire command he had met an army of 5000 and defeated them, driving Marshall's forces successfully from two strongholds of their own selection, fortified with abundant artillery. Gen. Buell, commanding the department of the Ohio, an experienced and able soldier, published an order of thanks and congratulations on the brilliant result of the Big Sandy campaign, which would have turned the head of a less sensible man than Garfield. Buell declared his services had called into action the highest qualities of a soldier, and President Lincoln supplemented these words of praise by the more substantial reward of a brigadier general's commission to bear date from the day of this decisive victory over Marshall.

The subsequent military career of Garfield fully sustained its brilliant beginning. With his new commission he was assigned to the command of a brigade in the army of the Ohio and took part in the second and decisive day's battle at Shiloh. The remainder of the year 1862 was not especially eventful to Garfield, as it was not to the armies in which he was serving. His practical sense was called into exercise by General Buell of reconstructing the brigades and re-establishing the lines of railway communication for the army. His occupation in this useful but not brilliant field was varied by service on courts martial of importance, in which department of duty he won a valuable reputation attracting the notice and gaining the approval of the able and eminent judge advocate general of the army. That of itself was a warrant to honorable fame, for among the great men who in those trying days gave themselves with entire devotion to the service of their country, one who brought to that service the ripest learning, the most varied attainments, who in the day of triumph sat reserved and silent, was Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, who in his retirement enjoys the respect and veneration of all who love the union of states.

Early in 1863 Garfield was assigned to the highly important and responsible post of chief of staff to General Rosecrans, when at the head of the army of the Cumberland. Perhaps in a great military campaign no subordinate office requires sounder judgment and quicker knowledge of men than the chief of staff to the commanding general. An indiscreet man in such a position can sow more discord, breed more jealousy and disseminate more strife than any other officer in the army. When Garfield assumed his new duties he found various troubles already developed and seriously affecting the value and efficiency of the army of the Cumberland. The energy, the impartiality and the tact with which he sought to allay these dissensions and discharge the duties of his new and trying position will always remain one of the most striking proofs of his great versatility. His military duties closed on the memorable field of Chickamauga, a field which however disastrous to the Union army gave to him the occasion of winning imperishable laurels. The very rarest distinction was accorded him of great promotion for his bravery on a field that was lost. President Lincoln appointed him major-general in the army of the United States for his gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle and the army of the Cumberland was reorganized under the command of General Thomas, who promptly offered General Garfield command of his division. He was extremely desirous to accept the position, but was embarrassed by the fact that he had, a year before, been elected to congress, and the time when he must take his seat was drawing near. He preferred to remain in military service and had within his own breast the largest confidence of success in the wider field which his new rank opened to him. Balancing the arguments on the one side and the other, anxious to determine what was for the best, desirous above all things to do his patriotic duty, he was influenced by the advice of President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton, both of whom assured him that he could at that time be of especial value in the house of representatives. He therefore resigned his commission of major general on the 5th day of December 1863 and took his seat in the house of representatives on the 7th. He had served two years and four months in the army and had just completed his thirty second year.

His military life illustrated by honorable performances and rich in promise was as he himself felt prematurely terminated and of necessity incomplete. Speculation as to what he might have done in a field where the great prizes are so few cannot be profitable. It is sufficient to say that as a soldier he did his duty bravely, he did it intelligently, he won an enviable fame and he retired from the service without a blot against him.

The 38th congress is pre-eminently entitled in history to the designation of the War Congress. It was elected while the war was flagrant, every member was chosen on the issues involved in the continuance of the struggle. The 37th congress had indeed legislated to a large extent on war measures, but it was chosen before any one believed that secession of the states would be actually attempted. The magnitude of the work which fell on its successor was unprecedented both in respect to the vast sum of money raised for the support of the army and navy and of the new and extraordinary powers of legislation which it was forced to exercise. Only twenty four states were represented and 182 members were upon its roll. Among these were many distinguished party leaders on both sides, veteran members with established reputations for ability and with that skill which comes only from parliamentary experience. The first I may add is that John Whittlesey, Joshua R. Giddings and James A. Garfield represented the district for fifty four years. There is no test of a man's ability in any department of public life more severe than service in the house of representatives. There is no place where so little deference is paid to reputation previously acquired or to eminence won outside, no place where so little consideration is shown for the feelings or failures of beginners. What a man gains in the house he gains by the force of his own character and if he loses and falls back he must expect no mercy and will receive no sympathy. It is a field in which the survival of the strongest is the recognized rule and where no pretense can be derived and no glamour can mislead. The real man is discovered, his worth is impartially weighed, his rank is irrevocably decided. With possibly a single exception Garfield was the youngest member in the house when he entered and was but seven years from his college graduation. But he had not been in his seat sixty days before his ability was recognized and his place conceded. He stepped to the front with the confidence of a man who belonged there. The house was crowded with strong men of both parties, nineteen of them have since been transferred to the senate and many of them have served with distinction in the gubernatorial chairs of their respective states and foreign missions of great consequence, but among all none grew so rapidly, none so firmly as Garfield. Garfield succeeded because all the world in concert could not have kept him in the background and because when once in the front he played his part with a prompt intrepidity and a commanding cast that were the outward symptoms of the immense reserves of energy of which it was in his power to draw. Indeed the apparent reserved force which Garfield possessed was one of his great characteristics. He never did so well but that it seemed he could easily have done better. He never expended so much strength but that he seemed to be holding additional power at his call. This is one of the happiest and rarest distinctions of an effective leader and often counts for as much in persuading an assembly as the eloquent and elaborate argument which distinguished his service in the house of representatives.

THE LAWYER

As a lawyer, though admirably equipped for the profession, he can scarcely be said to have entered in its practice. His efforts made at the bar were distinguished by the same order of talent which he exhibited on every field in which he was put to the test, and if a man may be accepted as a competent judge of his own capacities and adaptation the law is the profession to which Garfield should have devoted himself, but fate ordained otherwise, and the republican party will rest largely on his service in the house of representatives. That service was exceptionally long, he was nine times consecutively congressman to the house, an honor enjoyed by not more than six other republicans of more than 1,000 who have been elected from the organization of the government to this hour.

AS A PARLIAMENTARY ORATOR.

As a parliamentary orator, as a debater on issues equally joined, where the position had been chosen and the ground laid out, Garfield must be assigned a very high rank, more so, perhaps, than any man with whom he associated in public life. He gave careful and systematic study to public questions and he came to every discussion in which he took part with elaborate and complete preparation. He was a steady and indefatigable worker. Those who imagine that talents or genius can supply the place or achieve the results of labor will find no encouragement in Garfield's life. In preliminary work he was apt, rapid, skillful. He possessed in a high degree the power of readily absorbing ideas and facts, and like Dr. Johnson, had the art of getting from a book all that was of value in it by reading apparently so quick and cursory that it seemed like a mere glance at the table of contents. He was pre-eminently a fair and candid man in debate, and took no petty advantage, stooped to no unworthy methods, avoided personal altercations, rarely appealed to prejudice, didn't seek to inflame passion. He had a quicker eye for the strong point of his adversary than for the weak point, and on his own side he so marshalled his mighty arguments as to make his hearers forget any possible lack in the complete strength of his position. He had a habit of stating his opponent's side with such amplitude of fairness and such liberality of concession that his followers often complained that he was giving his case away, but never in his prolonged participation in the proceedings in the house did he give his case away or fail in the judgement of competent and impartial listeners to gain a mastery. These characteristics which marked Garfield as a great debater did not however make him a great parliamentary leader as that term is understood. Where representative government exists he is necessary and very strictly the organ of his party. An ardent American defined the—using the—warmth of his patriotism [illegible] at the first: "Our country always right but right or wrong our country." A parliamentary leader who has a body of followers that will do and dare and die for their cause is one who believes his party always right but right or wrong is for his party. No more important or exacting duty devolves on him than the selection of the field and the time for the contest. He must know not merely how to strive, he often skillfully avoids the strength of his opponents' position and scatters confusion in his ranks by the [illegible] of his case. If the strength of the [illegible] and entrenchment are against him he conquers often with against the right and the [illegible] as when young Charles Fox in the days of his toryism carried the house of commons against justice, against immortal rights, against his own convictions, if indeed at that period Fox had convictions, and in the interests of a corrupt administration in obedience to a tyrannical sovereign drove Wilkes from the seat to which the electors of Middlesex had chosen him and installed Luttrell in defiance not merely of the law but of public decency. For an achievement of that kind Garfield was disqualified by the texture of his mind, by the honesty of his heart, by his conscience and by every instinct and aspiration of his nature.

PARLIAMENTARY LEADERS

The three most distinguished parliamentary leaders hitherto developed in this country are Mr. Clay, Mr. Douglas and Thaddeus Stevens. Each was a man of consummate ability, of great earnestness, of intense personality, differing widely each from the others and yet with a signal trait in common—the power to command. In the give and take of daily discussion, in the art of controlling and consolidating reluctant and refractory followers, in the skill to overcome all forms of opposition and to meet with competency and courage the varying phases of unlooked for assault or unsuspected defection. It would be difficult to rank with these a fourth name in all our congressional history. But of these Mr. Clay was the greatest. It would perhaps be impossible to find in the parliamentary annals of the world a parallel to Mr. Clay. In 1841, when at sixty four years of age he took control of the Whig party from the president who had received their suffrage, against the power of Webster in the cabinet, against the eloquence of Choate in the senate, against the herculean efforts of Caleb Cushing and Henry Wise in both houses in unshared leadership in the pride of power. He hurled against John Tyler with deepest scorn the mass of that conquering column which he swept over the land in 1840 and drove his administration to seek shelter behind the lines of his political foes. Douglas achieved a victory scarcely less wonderful when in 1854, in the secret desires of a strong administration, against the counsel of other chiefs against the conservative instincts and even the moral sense of the country, he forced a reluctant congress into a repeal of the Missouri compromise. Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, in his contest from 1865 to 1868, actually advanced his parliamentary leadership until congress tied the hands of the president and governed the country by its own will, leaving only perfunctory duties to be discharged by the executive. With two hundred millions of patronage in his hands at the opening of the contest. Indeed by the active force of Seward in the cabinet and the moral power of Chase on the bench, Andrew Jackson could not command support in either house against the parliamentary uprising of which Thaddeus Stevens was the animating spirit and unquestioned leader. From these three great men Garfield differed radically differed, in the quality of his mind, in temperament, form and phase of ambition. He could not do what they did but could do what they could not, and in the breadth of his congressional work he left that which will long exert a political influence among men and which measured by the severe test of posthumous criticism will secure a more enduring and more enviable fame. Those unfamiliar with Garfield's industry and ignorant of the details of his work, may in some degree measure them by the annals of congress. No one of the generation of public men to which he belonged has contributed so much that will be valuable for future reference. His speeches are numerous, many of them brilliant, all of them well studied, carefully phrased and exhaustive of the subject under consideration. Collected from the scattered pages of ninety royal octavo volumes of Congressional Records they would present an invaluable compendium of the political history of the most important era through which the national government has ever passed. When war legislation, measures of reconstruction, protection of human rights, amendments to the constitution, maintenance of public credit, steps towards resumption, true theories of revenue [illegible] surrounded by prejudice and disconnected from partisanism, the speeches of Garfield will be estimated at their true value, and will be found to comprise a vast magazine of fact and argument, of clear analysis and sound conclusion. Indeed, if no other authority were accessible, his speeches in the house of representatives from December 18, 1863, to June, 1880, would give a well-connected history and complete defense of important legislation of seventeen eventful years that constitute his parliamentary life, for beyond that his speeches would be found to forecast many great measures yet to be completed, measures which he knew were beyond the public opinion of the hour, but which he confidently believed would secure popular approval within the period of his own lifetime and by the aid of his own efforts. Differing as Garfield did from the brilliant parliamentary leaders, it is not easy to find his counterpart anywhere in the record of American public life. He, perhaps, more nearly resembled Mr. Seward in his supreme faith in the all-conquering power of a principle. He had the love of learning and patient industry of investigation to which John Q. Adams owed his prominence and his presidency. He had some of those ponderous elements of mind which distinguished Mr. Webster and which indeed in all our own public life have left the great mass of senators without an intellectual peer. In English parliamentary history as in our own, the leaders in the house of commons present points of essential difference from Garfield, but some of his methods recall the best features in the strong independent course of Sir Robt. Peel and resemblances are discernible in that of the most promising of modern conservatives, who died too early for his country and his fame, Lord George Bentinck. He had all of Burke's love for the sublime and resembled him in the superb abundance of his faith and in his magnanimity, in his power of statement, in his sublime analysis and logic and his love of literature, in his wealth and world of illustration. One is at once reminded of that great English statesman of to-day, who confronted obstacles that would daunt any but one so dauntless, reviled by those who supported the rights he is forced to invade, still labors with serene courage for the amelioration of Ireland and for the honor of the English name.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

Garfield's nomination to the presidency, while not predicted or anticipated was not a surprise to the country. His prominence in congress, his solid qualities, his wide reputation strengthened by his then recent election as senator from Ohio, kept him in the public eye as a man occupying the very highest rank among those entitled to be called statesmen. It was not mere chance that brought him this high honor. "We must," says Mr. Emerson, "reckon success a constitutional trait. If Eric is in robust health and has slept well and is at the top of his condition and thirty years old at his departure from Greenland he will steer west and his ship will reach Newfoundland. Take out Eric and put in a stronger and bolder man and the ship will sail six hundred or one thousand or fifteen hundred miles further and reach Labrador and New England. There is no chance in results."

As a candidate Garfield steadily grew in popular favor. He was met with a storm of detraction at the very hour of his nomination and it continued with increasing volume and momentum until the close of his victorious campaign. No might, no greatness in mortality can be sure to escape from the back wounds of calumny; it strikes the whitest virtue. "What king so strong can tie the gall up in the slanderous tongue?" Under it all he was calm and strong and confident, never lost his self possession, did no unwise act, spoke no hasty or ill considered word. Indeed nothing in his whole life is more remarkable or more creditable than his bearing through those five full months of vituperation—a prolonged agony of trial to a sensitive man, a constant, cruel draft on the powers of moral endurance. The great mass of these unjust imputations passed unnoticed and with the general debris of the campaign fell into oblivion, but in a few instances the iron entered his soul and he died with the injury not unforgotten, if unforgiven.

One aspect of Garfield's candidacy was unprecedented. Never before in the history of partisan contests in this country had the successful presidential candidate spoken freely on passing events and current issues. To attempt anything of this kind, seemed novel, rash and even desperate. The older class of voters recalled the unfortunate Alabama letter in which Clay was supposed to have signed his political death warrant. They remembered also the hot tempered effusion by which General Scott lost a large share of popularity before he was nominated, and the unfortunate speeches which rapidly consumed the remainder. The younger voters had seen Mr. Greeley in a series of vigorous and original addresses preparing for his own defeat. Unmindful of these warnings, unheeding the advice of friends, Garfield spoke to large crowds as he journeyed to and from New York in August. To a great multitude in that city, to delegations of every kind that called at Mentor during the summer, watchful and eager to catch a phrase that might be turned to odium or ridicule, or a sentence that might be distorted to his own or to his party's injury, Garfield did not trip or halt in any one of his seventy speeches. This seems all the more remarkable when it is remembered that he did not write what he said, and yet spoke with such logical consecutiveness of thought, and such admirable precision of phrase as to defy accident, of misreport or misrepresentation.

PRESIDENTIAL LIFE

In the beginning of his presidential life Garfield's experience did not yield him pleasure or satisfaction; the duties that engross so large a portion of a president's time were distasteful to him, and were unfavorably contrasted with his legislative work. "I have been delaying all these years with ideas," he impatiently exclaimed one day, "and here I am dealing only with persons. I have been heretofore treating of the fundamental principles of government, and here I am considering all day whether A or B shall be appointed to this or that office." He was earnestly seeking some practical way of correcting the evils arising from distribution of overgrown and unwieldy patronage, evils always appreciated and often discussed by him, but whose magnitude had been more deeply impressed upon his mind since his accession to the presidency. Had he lived he would have made comprehensive improvements in the mode of appointments and in the tenure of office, which would have been proposed by him and with the aid of congress would no doubt have been perfected, but while many merely involved consequences personal to himself, the pride of consistency or any supposed sense of humiliation that might result from surrendering his position had not a feather's weight with him. No man was less subject to such influence from within or without. After most anxious deliberation and survey of all the circumstances he solemnly believed that the true prerogatives of the executive were involved in the issue which had been raised, and that he would be unfaithful to his supreme obligation if he failed to maintain in their vigor the constitutional rights and dignities of the great office. He believed this in all conviction of conscience when in sound health and he believed it in his suffering and prostration, in the last conscious thought which his weary mind bestowed on the transitory struggles of life. More than this need not be said. Less than this could not be said. In justice to the dead the highest obligation that devolves upon the living demands the declaration that in all the bearings of the subject, certain or possible, the president was content in his mind, justified in conscience, immovable in his conclusions. If his executive duties were not grateful to him he was assiduous and conscientious in their discharge. From the very outset he exhibited administrative talent of a high order, he grasped the helm of office with the hand of a master. In this respect, indeed, he constantly surprised many who were not most intimately associated with him in the government and especially those who feared he might be lacking in the executive faculty. His disposition of business was orderly and rapid. His power of analysis and his skill in classification enabled him to dispatch a vast mass of detail with singular promptness and ease. His cabinet meetings were admirably conducted. His clear presentation of official subjects, his well considered suggestions of topics on which discussion was

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THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.

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Three Months	2.50	One Month	1.00

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.

Per Annum	$2.00	Six Months	$1.00
Three Months	50	One Month	.25

ADVERTISING
Rates made known on application at the office

JOB WORK.
Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.
Mr. Harry Rice is the authorized collector and solicitor for the Gazette Publishing Company.
No claims are allowed against any employe of the Gazette to offset any of our accounts.
All advertisements for the Weekly Gazette must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.
Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.
B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the Gazette.

President Arthur has already made five hundred appointments since he went into office, or about one hundred each month on an average. Considering the petitions and personal influence used in behalf of almost all of these candidates, the president has shown considerable industry.

Special dispatches to the Denver Republican, which we print this morning, indicate that Sheriff Smith has the inside track for the marshalship, and possibly this issue may contain the contain the news of his appointment. This will be exceedingly gratifying to the republicans not only of this county, but of southern Colorado.

The meeting last night for the organization of an athletic club was a decided success as it deserved to be. There are a large number of young men in our stores, banks and railroad offices who require the exercise and recreation which such an organization can afford. It will be a blessing physically and morally. We trust that the gentlemen who shall seek further subscriptions will be generously received by our citizens.

If Mr. Conkling accepts the justiceship the half-breeds will have the opportunity of demonstrating how easy it is to carry New York for the republicans without the assistance of the great resignationist.—[Republic.

The half breeds demonstrated it last fall when Mr. Conkling was so seriously indisposed as not to be able to take any active part in the campaign. It is about time for the idea that Mr. Conkling carries New York in his breeches pocket to die out. The legislature and then the party in its caucuses repudiated him last year. He is still a strong politician but not an all powerful one.

The report of the Hon. James G. Blaine's speech came in very bad shape yesterday, and we present it in its connected shape only by the exercise of considerable ingenuity. Apparently the sheets had all been well shuffled before sending. It was probably caused by the fact that it was transmitted four times before reaching us, and in some cases on three and four different wires. The report was handled with great skill and promptness in this city by Mr. E. H. Betts, the night operator. He received most of the report at a single sitting, without any relief. At Pueblo the report was taken by several operators, who relieved each other hourly. Mr. Betts is one of the best operators in the state for handling press report and deserves great credit for his splendid work yesterday.

THE MEMORIAL ADDRESS.

We publish in full the address as delivered by Mr. Blaine before the two houses of congress yesterday. It was an occasion worthy of the priceless services of the patriot whose virtues were extolled, worthy of the distinguished company which was assembled, and worthy of the brilliant statesman who delivered the address. Once before in our nation's history has there been a similar occasion. Sixteen years ago, in February, 1866, the greatest student of American history in the presence of an equally distinguished assembly delivered a memorial address on the life and character of the martyred Lincoln. It was at the close of the war when the strong passions which it had aroused were unallayed, and the sorrow which its final tragedy had caused, was still poignant. But then ten months had elapsed since Lincoln left us while scarcely five months have passed since the sad services at Cleveland. Then George Bancroft was selected for the orator, a man of high literary attainments, a student in the broadest sense of American institutions, who grasped in all its fullness the most important period of our nation's history, in which Lincoln was the prominent figure. The address was a calm estimate of the life and services of this great figure in history by our most philosophic historian. It was just, large, and appreciative. This time a personal friend, an active politician who had also been an active participant in the congressional struggles by which Garfield will be remembered, was selected to deliver the memorial address. Of necessity it differs in character. While Bancroft's was the more scholarly, Blaine's has greater warmth. The affection which he felt for his cherished friend is breathed throughout the address. Bancroft's philosophical methods led him to dwell largely on the period in which Lincoln was an actor. Blaine thought only of the man in whose memory he was speaking. The one was the address of the calm student, the other of the warm political friend.

Great expectations were entertained of this address, and we think they are fulfilled. It was not expected that Mr. Blaine would rise to the elevated thought of Webster, the chaste diction of Everett, or the moral dignity of Garfield. But his well-known personal relations to Garfield, his command of forcible English, and his enthusiastic nature led the discriminating to expect just such an address as Mr. Blaine delivered. No other person at this time could have delivered an address of so much temporary interest and value. The time has not come for a cold estimate of Garfield's career. We wanted the love, friendship and sorrow which are all blended in the words of yesterday.

It was said in September last that the time had not yet come to give Garfield his place in history. It is equally true now. But Mr. Blaine has shown great and conservative discrimination in his estimate of Garfield. He attributes no virtues to him that have not been universally accorded to him. He places his services scarcely higher, than posterity will. He gives him, in fact, no preeminent position except as a parliamentary debator and this preeminent position posterity must recognize. In the period when our constitution was formed and adopted no one man stands out above his associates unless we may name Madison. In the period of forty years before the late war the great questions discussed were those relating to the interpretation of the constitution and the theory of government. Here Webster stands forth without a peer and has justly been styled the expounder of the constitution. In the third period when the necessities of the war and the results it achieved demanded changes in our organic laws and special legislation of vast importance, Garfield must be recognized as the master hand in shaping this legislation. He had the soundest brain, the largest views of any of his associates. Unlike Sumner he never favored or pressed a measure until the time was ripe for its adoption. Unlike Stevens, his party zeal never ran away with his judgment so that he confounded the good of his party with the good of his country. Unlike Trumbull, he saw more in reconstruction than legal technicalities and unlike Sherman, he never faltered in his allegiance to honest money and honest fulfillment of our obligations. As we look back on the career of Garfield, it is difficult to see how, with the light he had at the end of his congressional career he could have changed materially a speech or changed a vote during his seventeen years service in the house. The local influences, the temporary pressure, so strong and overpowering at the time, never clouded his clear brain or weakened his loyalty to right. This made his services inestimable. This made his influence so strong, so wise, and so beneficent in this period of constitutional reform, a period requiring more comprehensive qualities of statesmanship than any in our history since the formation of the constitution. In this period Mr. Garfield deserves the highest place as an originator and advocate of the post bellum legislation.

PERSONAL

Dr. Tanner the faster will practice medicine in Buffalo.

The Prince of Wales has bought a tricycle for his own use.

The late Madame Celeste played six different farewell engagements in London.

The coronation of the czar will cost 15,000,000 roubles. The main expense will be for extra policemen.

Ben Wade's widow has presented the Jefferson (Ohio) Fire company, which is named after her husband, with a silver trumpet.

Punch proposes that the cloture should be translated "the shut up," and adds that it will be known as the latest earl's closing movement.

President Arthur has rented the cottage on Cedar avenue, Long Branch, opposite the lodge of Hollywood Park. The cottage is nearly completed.

The late Paris exposition lost 31,000,000 francs. The Philadelphia Centennial exposition cleared $2,500,000. This is one of the things they don't do better in France.

The Duke of Hamilton is going to sell not only his magnificent library but the notable collection of pictures, statues and decorative furniture of Hamilton palace.

More than half of the institutions in the United States which profess to give university education and confer degrees now admit women on equal terms with male students.

Mr. Herbert Spencer will come to America in August for a three months tour. He will visit Canada and California. He has refused all proposal to lecture, his object being to see the country.

A monument to the reformer Zwingli is to be erected at Zurich, and sculptors of all countries are invited to send in designs. The competition will remain open until June 1. The cost is limited to 80,000 francs.

Overheard in the boxes of the French chamber of deputies during the debate on the revision. (The speaker is a lady with a sweet face and an even sweeter bonnet.) "This is not at all amusing, ma chere. At what time will they begin to insult each other?"

An exhibition of M. Meissonier's works will be held in Paris during the coming spring at the rooms of the Societe des Aquarellistes, near the Madeleine. The artist will superintend the arrangement of the collection, which will be made as complete as possible.

There is still living in Prussia a lady who, in her youth, was on terms of friendly and intimate relationship with Goethe. She is now the Baroness Ulrike von Lewitzoff, her age is nearly ninety, and her home is at the Castle of Tezlblitz, in Lobositz, where she lives in great retirement.

Mlle. Dosne has given to the Louvre the collection of M. Thiers on condition that they be shown in a special hall by themselves. They comprise few paintings, but many fine bronzes, terra-cottas, lacquers, water colors and the like. The preparation of a suitable room at the Louvre has been begun.

Mme Celeste, who has just died in Paris, was an actress who came over in the early American days, when pretty actresses with a European reputation were solemnly introduced to the cabinet by the president. Jackson did it in her case. Celeste made $230,000 on that trip (the second to America), and she knew how to keep it.

Joseph E. Sheffield's will gives the Sheffield Scientific school his mansion and fine grounds after the death of his wife and one son, also one-seventh of his entire property, which is estimated to be worth from $7,000,000 to $10,000,000. To the Berkley Divinity school, in Middletown, he gave $100,000. His widow and six children receive six-sevenths of the remaining property.

Mexican Confidence in American Enterprise

CITY OF MEXICO, February 25.—The Diario, the official government organ, on account of the sinister reports published in northern papers regarding Mexican enterprise, expresses confidence in the railway future, and says "An excursion of cabinet ministers over the completed sections of the National railway produces confidence in this American enterprise in Mexico."

BLAINE'S EULOGY.

(Continued from First Page.)

invited, his quick decision when all had been heard, combined to show a thoroughness of mental training as rare as his natural ability and his facile adaptation to a new and enlarged field of labor. With perfect comprehension of all the importance of the war, with a cool calculation of the obstacles in his way, impelled always by a generous enthusiasm, Garfield conceived that much might be done by speeches at the Yorktown celebration, at the cotton exposition at Atlanta and the meeting of the army of the Cumberland at Chattanooga. He was already turning over in his mind his address for each occasion, and the three gave him the exact scope and verge he needed. At Yorktown he would have before him the associations of the hundred years that bound the south and north in the sacred memory of a common danger and a common victory. At Atlanta he would present the material interests and industrial development which appealed to the thrift and independence of every household, and which should unite the two sections by the instinct of self interest. At Chattanooga he would revive memories of the war, only to show that after all its disasters and its suffering the country was stronger and greater, the union rendered indissoluble and the future made brighter and better for all. Garfield's ambition for the success of his administration was high. With strong caution and conservatism in his nature he was in no danger of attempting rash experiments or of resorting to empiricism of statesmanship but he believed that renewed and close attention should be given to questions affecting material interests and commercial prospects of fifty millions of people. He believed our continental relations extensive and developed as they are involved responsibility and could be cultivated in profitable friendship or be abandoned to harmful indifference on lasting enmity. He believed with equal confidence the essential forerunner to a new era of national progress must be a feeling of contentment in every section of the union and a general belief that the benefits and burdens of the government would be common to all. Himself a conspicuous illustration of what ability and ambition may do under republican institutions he loved his country with a passion of patriotic devotion and every waking thought was given to her advancement. He was an American in all his aspirations and he looked to the destiny and influence of the United States with the philosophical composure of Jefferson and the demonstrative confidence of John Adams. The political events which disturbed the president's serenity for many weeks before that fateful day of July form an important chapter in his career, and in his own judgment involved matters of principle and which are vitally essential to the constitutional administration of the federal government. It would be out of place here and now to speak language of controversy but the events referred to however they may continue to be a source of contention with others, have become so far as Garfield is concerned as much a matter of history as his heroism at Chickamauga or his illustrious service in the house. Detail is not needed and personal antagonism shall not be rekindled by any word uttered to-day. The motives of those opposing him are not to be here adversely interpreted nor their course harshly characterized. But of the dead president this is to be said and said of his own speech forever silenced and he can be no more heard except through the fidelity and love of surviving friends. From beginning to end of the controversy so much deplored the president was never for a moment actuated by a motive of gain to himself or loss to others. Least of all did he harbor revenge. Rarely did he ever show resentment, and malice was not in his nature. He was congenially employed only in the exchange of good offices and the doing of kindly deeds. There was not an hour from the beginning of the trouble until the fatal shot had entered his body when the president would not gladly for the sake of restoring harmony have retraced any step he had taken if such retracing had not been the sacrifice of what he thought to be a vital principle affecting the fundamental relations between the executive and legislative departments of the government.

GARFIELD'S RELIGION

The religious element in Garfield's character was deep and earnest. In youth he espoused the faith of the Disciples, a sect of that great Baptist communion which in different ecclesiastic establishments, are so numerous and influential throughout all parts of the United States but the broadening tendency of his mind and his active spirit of inquiry, were apparent and carried him beyond the dogmas of the sect and the restraint of association. In selecting a college in which to continue his education he rejected Bethany, though presided over by Alexander Campbell, the greatest preacher of his church. His reasons were characteristic. First, that Bethany leaned too heavily toward slavery, and second, that being himself a Disciple and the son of a Disciple, he had little acquaintance with the people of other beliefs and thought it would be more liberal (quoting his own words) both in his religious and general views to go into a new circle and be under new influences. The liberal views which he anticipated as the result of wider culture were fully realized. He was emancipated from mere sectarian belief, and with eager interest pushed his investigations in the direction of modern progressive thought. He followed with quickening steps in the paths of exploration and speculation so fearlessly trodden by Darwin, Huxley, Tyndall and by other leading scientists of the radical and advanced type. His own church binding its Disciples by no formulation of creed, but accepting the Old and New Testaments as the word of God with unbiased liberty of private interpretation favored, if it did not stimulate, the spirit of investigation.

THE GREAT TRAGEDY

His inauguration had been safely passed, he felt trouble lay behind him and not before him, that he was to meet the wife whom he loved and who was recovering from an illness which had but lately disquieted him and at times almost unnerved him, that he was going to his alma mater to renew the most cheerful associations of his young manhood and to exchange greetings with those whose deep interest had followed every step of his upward progress from the day he entered upon his college course until he had attained the loftiest gift of his countrymen. Surely if happiness can ever come from the honors or triumphs of this world, on that quiet July morning James A. Garfield may well have been a happy man. No foreboding of evil haunted him, not the slightest premonition of danger clouded his sky, his terrible fate was upon him in an instant, one moment he stood erect, strong, confident, the years stretching peacefully out before him, the next he lay wounded, bleeding, helpless, doomed to weary weeks of torture, to silence and the grave. Great in life he was surpassingly great in death. For no cause, in the very frenzy of wantonness and wickedness, by the red hand of a murderer, he was thrust from the full tide of this world's interest, from its hopes, its aspirations, its victories, into the visible presence of death and he did not quail.

THE SUN'S COMMENTS

NEW YORK, February 27.—The Sun's editorial this morning says: James G. Blaine will deliver in the capitol at Washington an oration on the late President Garfield. He will have a distinguished audience and we hope will give them a good speech, but we fear Blaine is not the man to do full justice to such a subject. Of late we have had to say some very hard things about him, but to-day we will not dwell on these things. Blaine will not wish to dwell on them, and so let all others give their mind instead to thoughts and considerations which are more germain to the occasion. It is two years since the most potent elements in the republican party were arrayed in support of a conspiracy to make Grant president of the United States for a third term, a purpose which involved making him permanent ruler of the country. Many of the most eminent chiefs of that great and powerful party were devoted to this conspiracy. Many honest, upright and patriotic men had been led to give it their countenance and support, but in this great and critical emergency James G. Blaine stood like a rock against the noxious scheme. This is a fact that should ever be recorded to his honor, and we recall it with gratitude and admiration to-day.

CENTAUR LINIMENT—Invaluable to families and owners of horses. Sold everywhere.

CASTORIA—For Sour Stomach, Constipation and Fretfulness of Children. Pleasant, safe and cheap. 900 drops 35 doses, 35 cents.

ASH TONIC—A perfected Purifier of the System, in ½ lb bottles 75 cents. For Dyspepsia the many forms of Liver Complaint Impure and Impoverished Blood and Functional Derangements attendant upon Debility. For symptoms indicated by Indigestion Loss of Appetite Nausea Sick Headache Sour Stomach Furred Tongue Drowsiness Blanched Lips, Sallow Complexion Pain in the Side or Back Eruptions Depression of Spirits, Nervous Irritability and Hysteria and for building up the system, Ash Tonic is unquestionably the most prompt and energetic remedy yet devised. b-9

WRAPPING PAPERS.

The Gazette has received a carload of wrapping papers which will be sold to our merchants at the lowest market rates. The following are the qualities, weights and sizes of the papers.

No. 1 Manilla.

12x18 10 lb and 9 lb
15x20 15 lb
18x24 20 lb
20x30 40 lb and 25 lb
24x36 30 lb, 40 lb, 50 lb, 40 lb and 60 lb
30x40 25 lb and 50 lb

K. Manilla.

12x18 10 lb	20x30 30 lb
15x20 15 lb	21x28, 40 lb
18x24 20 lb	30x40 50 lb

Bogus Manilla.

15x20 15 lb	21x28, 40 lb and 60 lb
20x30 20 lb	30x40 60 lb

Cream Manilla.

12x18, 6 lb	20x30 20 lb
13x18, 8 lb	24x36 40 lb, 50 lb and 60 lb
18x24 12 lb	30x40 50 lb

Straw.

15x20	22x32
18x22	24x36
18x24	30x40

Dark Rag.

15x20	24x36
16x22	24x36
22x32	30x40

Bakers' Straw.

18x24 20 lb

Colored Wax.

Assorted colors.

Paper Bags.

We have a large stock of satchel bags in the following numbers: ¼, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 20, 25, 30.

These papers will be sold on a very small margin. Call and see us before you buy.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the estate of Sheldon C. Hall, deceased.
Notice is hereby given that on Monday, the 27th day of February, A. D. 1882, being one of the regular days of the February term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, Mary R. Hall, administratrix of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administratrix, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administratrix. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be.
Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, February 1st, 1882.
MARY R. HALL,
Administratrix of the estate of Sheldon C. Hall, deceased. wd 1 t

OMAHA & DENVER SHORT LINE.

Its Convenience to Colorado Business Men.

Commencing Sunday, November 6, 1881, the Union Pacific company will run a fast Omaha express through between Denver and Omaha daily, over the recently constructed Julesburg cut-off.

Leaving Denver (breakfast)	8 00 a. m.
Arrive at Sterling (dinner)	1 20 p. m.
Arrive at North Platte	7 40 p. m.
Arrive at Omaha	8 40 a. m.
Arrive at Council Bluffs (breakfast)	8 00 a. m.
Arrive at Chicago (Chicago time)	8 30 a. m.

Time, Denver to Omaha, twenty three and one-half hours, time, Denver to Chicago, forty-six hours.

This new route is 180 miles shorter than any rival, six hours the quickest to Omaha, seven to fifteen hours the quickest to Chicago, St. Louis and all points east, and it runs the finest trains ever built, constructed by the Pullman company expressly for this line. They embody every feature of safety, convenience and luxury yet attained in railway equipment. It is the only through line possessing a water grade across the plains (averaging less than ten feet to the mile). It is the most picturesque route, has the best dining stations, the heaviest steel rails, best iron bridges and most careful ballasting.

Passengers from Leadville, Gunnison, San Juan and all points in southern Colorado make close connection in the Union depot, Denver, and arrive in Chicago and all eastern cities so as to have a full day for business on the day of arrival, practically saving from twelve to twenty-four hours, and avoiding all night changes.

Meantime the old Kansas Pacific route, now Kansas division Union Pacific railway, to Kansas City and all points east and southeast, and the Pioneer Union Pacific route from Denver, via Cheyenne, to Omaha and the east and northeast maintain their usual standard of excellence. Tickets via Cheyenne are good over the new route, or vice versa. 12-3 tf

BRUSOE & WALSH,

Builders & Contractors

SHOP ON PIKE'S PEAK AVE.
1 5 tf

Wrapping Paper,
Wrapping Paper,
Wrapping Paper,
At the Gazette Office.

F. G. ROWE,

Real Estate.

MONEY TO LOAN

On good real estate security

In Sums of from $100 to $10,000.

From a large list of

Residence and Building Lots

In all Parts of the City

And in such variety as to suit all, I invite special attention to the following properties

FOR SALE

Very choice corner lot in the best part of N Weber st, with two houses now renting for $40 per month, fine shade trees, good lawn, etc. $6,000

Very pretty cottage on North Tejon between Kiowa and Bijou streets 5 rooms, closets, etc., water in house and yard. A pleasant place and will undoubtedly soon be a business property. $3,500

Choice business property on Pike's Peak ave. Pays good interest.

50x190 on North Weber st, $350

10 acre tract in north east part of city. This is an excellent tract to allot, as there are already buildings in each direction from the street and the city is constantly growing that way.

First class business house on Tejon st, which yields splendid interest. $7,500

100x150 on Corona st. $325

Small house of 2 rooms on corner lot 100x190 on N. Weber st, $1,350

Small building in good business portion of North Tejon street with two years lease of ground, for $400

Triangular corner in good location. $500

One-half acre on El Paso st. $200

50x190 on west side of N. Weber st. $150

Story and half house on west side Weber st just north of Bijou st, lot 50x190, house of 7 rooms, porch, etc., in one of the most desirable neighborhoods in the city, $3,000

Fine new house of modern style, well built in every particular, 4 rooms, bay window, etc. Lot 50x190 4 blocks from Pike's Peak ave. Very neat place. $1,050

Good new house of 4 large, furnished rooms, parlor and bed room connected by sliding doors. $240 worth of furniture, fine lawn, good water, barn, garden, small fruits, etc. 1 acre land. Price $2,000, one-half down balance on time.

Well established business on Tejon street near Pike's Peak avenue which is paying 100 per cent on the investment. This property is sold to close an estate. A rare opportunity for the right party.

2 lots on Cascade avenue near the new hotel site. $2,000

Well furnished house of 8 rooms on one of the best streets in the city.

Frame house on Huerfano street near Wahsatch ave. Nice property.

Story and half house 6 rooms on N. Nevada ave. $900.

Very pretty cottage house on South Nevada ave. 5 rooms nicely finished in native wood, double parlors, bay window. $1,700

House of 4 rooms on west side Nevada ave near Huerfano. It rents for $20 per month. Price $1,650

Very pleasant cheerful home with nice lawn on Wahsatch ave south of Cucharas. A bargain at $1,300

Two story house beautiful lawn, abundance of shade trees, etc., on Wahsatch ave. just north of Pike's Peak ave., $4,000

80 acres very fine coal land, one and one-half miles of Crested Butte. This is one of the most valuable coal properties in the vicinity of Crested Butte. Five veins of coal each from 4 to 10 feet thick crop out on the side hill just above the main line of the D. & R. G. R. R., now being built along the valley in front of the veins, making them easy of access and in close proximity to the markets of the mining regions.

Cottage house on North Tejon st, near the New England Kitchen, lot 25x190. House well adapted for the use of two small families. Unfinished house on the alley rents for $10 per month, house on the Tejon st front rents for $40. Price $3,100. Business is growing rapidly towards this property.

Small new house of two rooms on South Cascade avenue, $600

The well known Underwood ranch on the Cañon City road 15 miles from city, 320 acres of deeded land, 900 acres under good wire fence, good house, barn, milk house, etc., harness, wagons, stoves, chairs, crockery, etc. Excellent location for boarders or a hotel. Fine shade trees and a delightful location. This property is offered at a great bargain to close an estate; $1,200

Two-story house on Wahsatch avenue, with ample grounds, nice lawn, fruit and shade trees on a corner lot 100x190, $2,000. Fine place for the money.

5 good lots on Corona street, $100 each.

80 acres of good land, well fenced,—one-fourth of a mile south of Colorado City, $1,400

50x190 on north side, Pike's Peak avenue, $800

Cottage on Cucharas street, 5 rooms, 10 feet ceilings, barn, lawn, shade trees, etc., $1,800

One of the best business properties on Tejon street can be bought at once to pay a fine interest on the investment.

Fine property on Cucharas street, facing south, with 4 good new houses of 5 rooms each. Rents to pay good interest, or will sell each house and lot separately at very close figures. Nice cozy residences.

New house of 4 rooms on West side North Nevada avenue. Lot 50x190, $1,400

200 feet front on the corner of Dale street, house of 4 rooms, $1,000

Nice 50 foot lot well out on North Nevada ave, $200

Fine grounds, with nice residence, on Cascade avenue.

Brick house of 3 rooms, built in the best of manner, lot 50x190 with new fence, $650, or will sell 100 feet with the house for $900

Ten and also 7 acres good garden land in city limits at $100 per acre.

Nice residence and beautiful ground in the heart of the city, $4,000

One of the best ranches near Fountain. Choice hay and garden land. $2,500

FOR RENT.

Furnished cottage of 7 rooms on Huerfano st, near Nevada ave. Nice location.

Cottage with 6 well furnished rooms on Kiowa street near Cascade avenue.

House with 8 rooms, furnished on Tejon street.

Furnished house of 10 rooms, also bath room, on Weber street, near Platte ave.

New house on Costilla st, near Cascade ave. 4 rooms. Nice location.

Three well furnished rooms near Cascade avenue on Kiowa street. $20.

WANTED—Houses to rent, both furnished and unfurnished in great demand for them.

Parties thinking of buying, selling, renting, or loaning money are cordially invited to call.

Carriage always in attendance to examine property.

F. G. ROWE, Tejon street, opposite Opera House. b 29-tf

WILLS & HALE

REAL ESTATE

—AND—

INSURANCE.

We represent the following first-class Fire Insurance Companies

Lion of London, Royal of Liverpool
Boston Underwriters, National of Hartford

A LARGE AMOUNT OF

Money to Loan

In sums to suit borrowers

Good Real-Estate Only Accepted as Security

Special Attention Paid to the Examination of Abstracts of Title and Notarial Work

Rents and Interest Collected, Taxes Paid and a General Agency Business Transacted

NOTARIES PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS.

We have for sale in our list

City and Country Properties

Among which we call attention to the following

A garden tract of five acres in high state of cultivation near town. House of four rooms with good cellar, a large stable, fruit and shade trees. Price $2,500

A business property on Tejon street with long lease to a good tenant at a profitable rate. Price $4,000

House of 6 rooms facing south on full lot on Huerfano street, city water in the house, a good barn. Everything about the premises in fine order. Fine residence location.

A fine residence in the most perfect state of repair on one of the best corners on Cascade avenue, with eight rooms. There is on the same property a large new stable on the rear of lot. Ample ground there being 100 feet front on Cascade. There is no more desirable property in this in the city and we can make a sale of it low.

A store near the new post office building in good order. It will be rented at low rates for $45 per month.

New house on full lot on North Tejon street. Price $800

Lot on Weber street. One of the most desirable now left in the market.

A corner lot on North Weber at a bargain.

Many other desirable properties which we shall be pleased to show any parties thinking of purchasing.

FOR RENT

Office rooms in Wills & Hale building on Pike's Peak avenue. Very desirable. Price per month

A small store near the post office. Per month $5.

House of five rooms partly furnished

House of four rooms. Fine family home. Fine lawn. Per month $

A store on North Tejon street, very desirable. Per month $

House furnished and unfurnished in various parts of the city.

BRICK OFFICE TEJON STREET
Opposite Opera House b 10

POPE BROS'

DAIRY,

Corner Tejon and Kiowa Streets.

Milk and ice delivered twice a day to all parts of the city. Connected by telephone with all parts of the city and Manitou. b-27 tf

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

Cards under this head sixty dollars per profession and address. Any other matter will be charged for our card rates.

I. A. McMORRIS,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

OVER PEOPLE'S BANK, Colorado Springs, Colorado. b 22 tf

DR. W. N. MESERVE,

DENTIST.

UNION BLOCK. 1 2 tf

GEORGE F. WHITE,

INSTRUCTOR ON THE VIOLIN.

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CORONA INSTITUTE.

Nevada Avenue, 3d door north of Kiowa Street
Mrs. M. T. Shropshire, Principal.
Next session begins January 4th, 1882.
Terms—Preparatory, $30.00; Academic, $40.00; Collegiate, $50.00. French and Elementary drawing without extra charge. Spanish, German, Painting and music extra. 1 3 tf

W. F. ELLIS, Jr., C. E.,

Architect & Landscape Gardener.

OVER FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Colorado Springs, Colorado. Having had a number of years experience on both public and private works in the east, we think we can guarantee satisfaction in all cases.

JOHN CAMPBELL,

(Successor to Helm & Campbell)

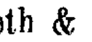
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office, opposite postoffice, rooms 2 and 3 Streitell's block. m 10-tf

Dr. Chas. E. Edwards,

DENTIST.

OFFICE OPPOSITE OPERA HOUSE. Appointments can be made by telephone. 1 10 tf

DR. S. DAVIS.



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GROCERIES,

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Corner Pike's Peak avenue and Tejon street, Colorado Springs.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

DAILY GAZETTE.

TUESDAY FEBRUARY 8 188

ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

A Well Attended and Enthusiastic Meeting at Court House Hall

In pursuance to call about sixty athletes assembled in Court House hall last night to take initial steps toward the organization of an athletic association Captain Wm H Tuttle called the meeting to order and stated the object for which he had been called He then read a petition containing eighty signatures of gentlemen who favored the advancement of the project and who were willing to contribute any reasonable amount toward its maintenance and support

Temporary organization was then called for which resulted in the unanimous election of Hon C J Parish president and W H Thornell secretary Upon taking the chair the president said that he was entirely ignorant as to any plans which might have been made regarding permanent organization There were others present he said who have had the matter under consideration and he would suggest that they give us some idea as to the proper mode of procedure A call was made for some one who had belonged to an organization similar to the one proposed Mr Thornell made reference to the Manhattan athletic club of New York and suggested something similar but less costly be started A well equipped gymnasium and grounds for outdoor sports such as cricket lawn tennis base ball running croquet etc is what is needed said Mr Thornell

The chairman thought that the question of most vital importance was the probable cost of erecting equipping and maintaining a gymnasium and asked whether any one present had made an estimate In response Captain Tuttle said that he had made some few inquiries from which he had concluded that a suitable building say 40x60 in size would cost about $1 00 In addition to this would be the equipments which could be procured for $300 As for the keeping up of the rooms he said that was an after consideration and could be provided for by the payment of dues On the motion of Mr Keating the chair was authorized to appoint a committee consisting of three to procure estimates and take such other steps as is necessary and report at the next meeting

As this committee Mr Parrish appointed Dr Bunnan W R Thornell and Captain W H Tuttle After planning the committee the chairman said that he thought it would be well to give the gentlemen composing the committee some ideas as to what would be required of them following which a general discussion took place

Dr Bunnan suggested that a subscription list be started in order to show that those present were willing to contribute their share toward the support of the project He proposed that the sum be placed at five dollars each and he launched the list by subscribing for five shares

The doctor's proposition seemed to meet with approval and a motion in its support was seconded and adopted A list was opened and circulated among those present and the gratifying result was that seventy seven shares amounting to nearly $400 were subscribed for

The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the chair

It will thus be seen that the organization starts out under the most favorable circumstances and is evidently an assured success Within the next few days the committee having the matter in charge will call upon our citizens for subscriptions to the project the necessity and importance of which is very apparent and the fact that it is supported by many of our leading citizens should insure for it the most liberal aid

OUT WEST

The Woman's Industrial association is a new Denver enterprise

The foot race at Silida between Kettleman and Cozad for $500, was won by the former

Longfellow's birthday was celebrated by the school children of Cañon City yesterday

John Lee, a Las Vegas Chinaman, shot and killed one of his laundry partners last week

The Black Hills will donate $500 000 in bonds to the first railroad building into Deadwood

Thomas Navin, the fugitive mayor of Adrian, Michigan, is said to be in New Mexico

The principal of a Del Norte school received threatening notes adorned with ropes and coffins

The death rate of Denver is at present considered very small, the deaths for January only numbering 84

There are fifty students now attending the School of Mines at Golden, and new ones are continually arriving

The Boston & Colorado Coal and Oil company will in a few days begin sinking their oil well near Ruby

Nearly two dozen Chinamen of the two Pueblos are now regular attendants at the Methodist and Presbyterian Sunday schools

The name of Grayson P McArthur, late city editor of the Denver Tribune, is prominently advanced as Governor Pitkin's private secretary

The Marshalship Practically Disposed of

Special dispatch to the Denver Republican

WASHINGTON, February 25—The following is the substance of the attorney general's letter to Senator Teller

"I find sufficient reason in the pronounced opposition of the two judges to the reappointment of Mr Wilcox The court should always give its confidence to its subordinate officers or the usefulness of those officers is destroyed When the judges of the court of the United States express their disapprobation of a person who is to act as their marshal, and urge in positive and emphatic tones that he must not be appointed, that of itself will be a sufficient reason to create serious doubts as to the fitness of the person proposed. Of course judges cannot control the appointment as is to be seen from the cases but they must be consulted by the appointing power when they are made In view of this I ask you to have Mr Wilcox withdrawn, for I will decline to recommend his appointment and ask to be withdrawn because of your zeal in his behalf, and because I desire to do all in my power to carry your wishes with respect In conclusion I request that you will suggest the name of some suitable person to be appointed at your instance

I am respectfully yours truly,

BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER

To Hon Mr Senator Teller

I am authorized to state that Senator Teller will recommend Walter Smith of El Paso to morrow for United States marshal of Colorado Senator Hill says he will favor Smith In a letter to Senator Hill Attorney General Brewster assumes responsibility for the delay Ex Surveyor General Campbell has arrived

MOSS ADAIR

— Wyoming Legislature Excurting

DENVER February 7—One hundred and twenty five members of the Wyoming Legislature arrived here this afternoon at 1 o clock by special train They leave for Leadville by special train over the Denver & South Park to-morrow morning On their return they will arrive here Thursday evening remain here a few hours and proceed to Cheyenne the same night

Conkling Willing

CONKLING February 27—The Post's Washington special says an intimate friend of Conkling is authority for the statement that he will certainly accept the justiceship

Resolutions From Salt Lake Ladies

SALT LAKE February 6—A meeting of the Ladies Anti Polygamy Society to night adopted the following

Resolved That this society, speaking in the name of an outraged womanhood and for 40 000 real citizens of this territory beseech congress to rely no longer on holy means *but at once to take from the Mormons all political privileges* until they accept as sovereign the laws of the United States That we feel the Edmunds bill will be found fatally defective like the present anti polygamy law because while it disfranchises polygamists it provides no machinery whatever for enforcing said disfranchisement That we believe that a commission of sterling citizens of this territory given full legislative power working under the supervision of congress is the only speedy and prompt and merciful remedy for Utah's wrongs

The meeting was really a mass meeting and very enthusiastic

Preaching at the Tabernacle to-day was very belligerent and defiant They said they were extending into other territories and no power on earth or in hell could stop them The United States might take away their votes and be damned They would be damned anyhow

Pedestrianism

NEW YORK February 27 Pedestrian Rowell completed 100 miles 11 minutes ahead of the record

Meissonnier's Portrait of Mrs Mackay

Paris Letter

Meissonnier has delivered to the fair mistress his admirable portrait of Mrs Mackay, and for which he got $16 000 as some say $20 000 according to others By the way let me note that Horace Vernet never received more than $3 000 even for his equestrian portraits Meissonnier represents Mrs Mackay in a fancy dress—Louis XVI costume Bonnet has for some time been hard at work on another portrait of Mrs Mackay and which will figure at the exhibition in May He will depict her wearing the famous $20 000 dress The municipal authorities of Paris ordered this dress to present to the Empress Eugenie It cost fourteen years of assiduous work to the best lace makers of Normandy Mrs Mackay is painted with this lace dress thrown over a long white silk train the bodice covered with lace will be relieved by white satin or velvet fastened by a large tuft of roses while an enormous nosegay of roses will be shown as having accidentally fallen on the white silk train

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES

A colliery explosion in Austria resulted in the death of 150 persons

The U S marshal at Virginia City committed suicide yesterday

Another six days pedestrian contest has been arranged for in New York

The town hall and library of East St Louis was destroyed by fire on Sunday

Poker playing is carried to such excesses in London society that it is becoming a great evil

There seems to be an increasing sentiment in England that Bradlaugh has not had fair play

Dauenhower is advised that it is dangerous for him to start homeward until warmer weather

The Arkansas Valley Order of Railroad Conductors No 70 was organized at Pueblo on Sunday

Gourepore, India has been partially destroyed by fire The damages are placed at 120,000 pounds

Conkling is at one of the New York hotels He refuses to converse with reporters in reference to the justiceship

Ex District Attorney Murphy, of San Francisco, who was recently shot in the court room, is likely to recover

An explosion of escaped gas occurred yesterday in the Chicago general offices of the Western Union and the Associated Press, causing considerable damage

Information has been received by the Indian bureau that the Indians at the San Carlos agency in Arizona are manifesting much uneasiness as the time for the hanging of the condemned Indian scouts approaches

J H HOFF E P HOWBERT

HOFF & HOWBERT,

Wholesale and Retail dealers in

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS,

Legal Blanks, Artists' Materials, &c.

Orders by mail receive prompt attention All books at Chicago prices

OLD STAND OF TRIBE & JEFFERAY. w-a 14 tf

R N CLARK

MINING ENGINEER. Reports on Coal Iron and Fissure Mines. Consults on the working and management of Mines and Ores. Expert on mining questions before the courts. Colorado Springs, Colorado

THE

Chicago & North-Western

RAILWAY

Is the OLDEST BEST CONSTRUCTED BEST EQUIPPED and Best Equipped

LEADING RAIL WAY

—OF THE—

WEST AND NORTHWEST

It is the shortest most direct route between

Council Bluffs

—AND

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE,

And all points EAST such as

Niagara Falls, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Montreal, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland.

At Council Bluffs the Trains of the Chicago & North West roads and the U P R'ys depart from and arrive at the same Joint union depot

At Chicago close connections are made with the Lake Shore Michigan Central Baltimore & Ohio Ft Wayne and Pennsylvania and Chicago & Grand Trunk Rys at the Kankakee and Hamlin routes

Pullman Palace Drawing Room Cars

Are run on all through trains of this road

It is the ONLY ROAD between

COUNCIL BLUFFS and CHICAGO

Upon which is run the celebrated

Imperial Dining Cars.

Insist upon ticket agents selling you tickets via this road Examine your tickets on the cars to buy if they do not read over the Chicago & North Western railway

If any unprincipled travelling agent misrepresents and will try to sell tickets via other routes BUY AND WILL TAKE NONE OTHER

All ticket agents sell tickets by this line

E. ST. JOHN, General Ticket Agent.

W. H. BABCOCK, General Agent.

No 8 Windsor Hotel Block Denver b-1 tf

WANTED

WANTED—A situation in city or ranch work of any kind Address R H M Gazette office 1*

WANTED—A first class girl to do second work for small family Good references required Call at Block 1 one north of Dr S E Solly's on Weber street b-28-tf

WANTED—A girl for general house work Apply at brick house East Cuchapas st b-28 tf

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Furnished room with board will be vacant Monday Feb 20th Mrs H H Stevens b-10 tf

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—J G Warner at the planing mill will sell you dressing moulings twenty per cent lower than you can buy elsewhere in the city b-8-tf

FOR SALE—Old papers for wrapping purposes Special rates on large lots Apply at this office tf

FOR SALE—A few shares in two prospecting companies. Skillful prospectors in field. Address box 466, P O f-8-tf

SUMMONS.

STATE OF COLORADO } ss
County of El Paso }

The people of the state of Colorado to James Steele and Cornelia Steele heirs at law of Sallie C Steele deceased greeting

Whereas an instrument in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Sallie C Steele late of said County deceased, has been presented by Robert W Steele of Denver Colorado, to the county court of said county for probate, and the 7th day of March 188., has been set for hearing the application for the probate of said instrument, as the said last will and testament of said Sallie C Steele deceased, and whereas it appears from the said instrument and from other satisfactory evidence that you the said James Steele a resident of Dayton, Montgomery county Ohio and you the said Cornelia Steele a resident of Nashville in the state of Tennessee, are the sole heirs at law of said deceased, that said deceased died seized and possessed of real and personal estate situate in this county and state said real estate described particularly as follows Commencing at the southeast corner of lot number thirty two in block number seventy two of Colorado Springs Colorado running thence east along the south line of lots numbered thirty-two thirty-one thirty twenty-nine and twenty-eight, in said block seventy two one hundred and twenty five feet thence north along the east line of said lot twenty eight forty feet thence west across lots 28, 29 30, 31 and 32 as afore said 125 feet thence south along the west line of said lot number 32 to place of beginning being a piece of ground forty feet by one hundred and twenty five feet

You are, therefore, hereby notified that you be and appear before the county court of El Paso county at the court house in Colorado Springs on the 27th day of March A D 1882 then and there to attend the probate of said will before said court and further to do and perform what shall then, by the said court, be required and adjudged

Witness, E A Colburn judge of the said county court, and the seal thereof, at Colorado Springs, in said county this 4th day of February A D 188

[SEAL] E A COLBURN County Judge
wb-4-4

WANTED!

Large Clean

RAGS!

AT

THIS OFFICE.

Vano, Calvert & Co 's Paints on Hand

GILES GRISSEY,

DEALER IN

CHICAGO AND COLORADO

LUMBER,

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

Building Paper, Etc.

Office and Yard North Tejon street, corner Bijou, Colo. 23 3y

GEO. MACKLIN,

Real Estate,

OFFICE

TEJON ST NEAR KIOWA,

— OPPOS —

REAL Estate

[illegible]

Fire Insurance!

The Scottish Union and National Ins Co,

OF EDINBURGH

INCORPORATED 1824.

ASSETS OVER $12,000,000

AND THE —

Providence Washington Ins. Co.

OF PROVIDENCE R I

INCORPORATED 1799.

ASSETS NEARLY $1 000,000,

Have appointed us their agents for Colorado Buildings and vicinity

WILLIAM- R. THORNELL.

Office Over People's Bank.

An experience of five years in the management of leading English and American Insurance companies will enable us to transact prompt business and promptly adjust any loss that may occur

REFERENCES IN NEW YORK CITY

Hon Stewart L Woodford Late U S District Attorney

Gen Alex S Webb Late Gen'l Cust of N Y

James M Halsted Esq President American Fire Insurance Company b-7 tf

OLD PAPERS!

FOR SALE

AT THE

Gazette Office.

TRADE DIRECTORY.

All cards under this head consist of announcements of particular branch of trade and address Any other matter in them will be charged for at our card rates.

W C T U

The W C T U meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays of each month in the Y M C A rooms

MEAT MARKETS.

NORTH END MARKET cor Tejon and Kiowa, A E Mook Proprietor wholesale and retail dealer in the choicest meats of all kinds game and state butter and eggs. I make a specialty of solid meats oysters, fish, game, etc. Orders by telephone will receive prompt attention b 1 tf

PIKE'S PEAK MARKET No 42 Pike's Peak avenue, Hopkins Barker & Conger proprietors wholesale and retail dealers in fresh mutton, pork, poultry fish and game Telephone connection with all parts of the city Orders promptly filled. m 14-tf

CONFECTIONERY

PETER MARIANI dealer in Eastern and California Fruits, Whitman's Philadelphia Candies received by express every day f-9-tf

W. T. KNOX & BRO

Proprietors of

The Old Reliable Transfer Line

And Dealers in

CANON CITY COAL

Office at Coal Yard near freight depot. Order books at the hardware stores of G S Barnes and Burgess & Lee

Colorado for Invalids

By DR. S E SOLLY,

BOOK STANDARD

AT

E. P. HOWBERT & CO'S

a-23-tf

GEORGE CANE & CO.

House, Sign and Fine Decorative Painters

Have remove from their old stand to 48 Pike's Peak avenue, east of Tejon street.

Graining, Glazing, Kalsomining and Paper Hanging

All our work is warranted flaskel- c-8 tf

50,000

FEET OF

LEAD AND IRON PIPE

AND A FULL LINE OF

PLUMBING GOODS

On Hand and Bought before the Recent Rise in Price

All manufacturers of lead and iron pipe I am on nickel plated goods and all kinds of plumbing material have recently advanced their prices from 25 to 50 per cent but as I have very large stock I bought at long ago in brought at very lowest cash prices before the rise I propose to give my patrons the benefit of it All who are in want of

Gas and Water Pipe

AT A LOW PRICE

Will do well to call on me before purchasing elsewhere I have also a large stock of

GAS FIXTURES AND CHANDELIERS

Which I will sell lower than they can be bought east

AGENCY FOR

Cambria Fire Brick Co's Sewer and Drain Pipe

Lately authorized by the city to tap the water mains employing only first class workmen, I can do

Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting

Promptly and in a superior manner

J. D. MARTIN,

No. 56 Pike's Peak Avenue.

TELEPHONE.

WINTER SERVICE

Of Intended Sailings

Allan Line Royal Mail Steamships.

LIVERPOOL LINE.

STEAMSHIP	From LIVERPOOL to BOSTON via HALIFAX	From LIVERPOOL to PORTLAND via HALIFAX	From BOSTON via HALIFAX to LIVERPOOL	From PORTLAND via HALIFAX to LIVERPOOL
HIBERNIAN			Thur Feb 16 7 30 a m	Thur Feb 9 1 00 p m
*PERSIAN			Thur March 2 8 00 a m	Thur Feb 23 1 00 p m
CIRCASSIAN				Thur March 9 1 00 p m
*POLYNESIAN	Wed Feb 8	Wed Feb 1		
SARDINIAN		Wed March 1	Thur March 16 8 00 a m	Thur March 23 1 00 p m
*PARISIAN	Wed Feb 22			
HIBERNIAN				

HALIFAX Pier 2 Saturday at 1 00 p m

☞ The above Mail Steamers call at QUEENSTOWN on their passages from Liverpool and at LONDONDERRY on their passages to Liverpool

Passengers may embark at Boston on the Steamers marked * on the evening previous to sailing, if they so desire.

The S S NEWFOUNDLAND is intended to perform a winter service between HALIFAX and ST JOHN'S N F as follows —

CONNECTING WITH STEAMSHIPS LEAVING LIVERPOOL FOR HALIFAX —					
		Feb 15	Mar 1	Mar 15	Mar 29
FROM HALIFAX—TUESDAY	Feb 14	28	14	28	Apr 11
FROM ST JOHN'S—MONDAY	Feb 20	Mar 6	20	Apr 3	17

GLASGOW LINE--For Prepaid Business Only.

STEAMERS	From GLASGOW	From LONDONDERRY
NESTORIAN	Wed Feb 22	Thurs. Feb 23
SCANDINAVIAN	Mar 1	Mar 2
MANITOBAN	8	9
ALSTRIAN	15	16
WALDENSIAN	22	23

These steamers are intended to call at GALWAY and agents selling tickets can assure purchasers that by the time their friends are ready to start a weekly service will most likely be in operation

Fortnightly Steamers from Liverpool via Queenstown to Baltimore for prepaid business only.

RATES:

CABIN, $80 00, $70 00 and $50.00; INTERMEDIATE, $40.00; STEERAGE $28.00.

LEVE & ALDEN, General Passenger Agents.

201 Broadway, N Y 201 Washington st Boston N E cor Broad and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia. New York, January 10th 1882

THE

Gazette Bindery

—IS NOW—

FULLY ESTABLISHED,

AND HAS FACILITIES FOR DOING

WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

ARE

SUPERIOR

To those of any Bindery

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STATE OF COLORADO

BLANK BOOKS

Of Any Style or Description

Ruled and Bound,

At Prices that will Compare with those Charged by Eastern Houses

Especial Attention Given to the Binding of Magazines in all the desirable styles

It is under the management of a

COMPETENT and EXPERIENCED MAN

Who will guarantee to

GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION

To all who entrust work to his care

OSTRANDER & THOMAS

DEALERS IN

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AND

Building Material of All Kinds

INCLUDING

BUILDING PAPER, CEMENT, HAIR, PAINTS, GLASS, &c.

Nevada Avenue, South of Huerfano Street— b 2 tf

AUX & SMITH,

NEW LIVERY,

FIRST CLASS

Saddle and Driving Horses

For Ladies and Gentlemen

Also the best attention given to boarding horses and as cheap as the cheapest at our new stable in the north part of town on the

Corner of Nevada Ave. and St. Vrain St.

Orders may be given by telephone

b 16-tf AUX & SMITH

FIRST

National Bank,

OF COLORADO SPRINGS

Capital, - - - *$50,000.*

Surplus, - - - *10,000*

IRVING HOWBERT, President.

J F BUMPHREY, Cashier.

A. S. WELCH, Asst Cashier

Buys and sells foreign and domestic exchange and does a general banking business jan 17 tf

THE

CHIEF HOTEL

—AT—

Manitou Springs,

is open for the winter First class accommodations at reasonable rates.

E. E. NICHOLS Proprietor

DAILY GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1882

TIME TABLE.

Colorado Springs & Manitou R'y

Leave Colo Springs	Arrive Colo Springs
[illegible] a. m	8:30 a m
[illegible] a. m	11 00 a. m
4 [illegible] p. m	4 20 p m
[illegible] p. m.	5 [illegible] p m.

Denver & Rio Grande Railway

Trains going South	Trains going North
No 1 arrives 11 45 a m	No 2 arrives 4 10 p m
No 1 leaves 11 50 a m	No 2 leaves 4 15 p. m
No 3 arrives 11 15 p m	No 4 arrives 8 05 a m
No 3 leaves 11 20 p m	No 4 leaves 8 10 a. m
No 5 arrives 7 05 p m	No 6 arrives 8 25 a m
No 5 leaves 7 10 p m	No 6 leaves 8 30 a m

Through tickets for sale to all principal cities [illegible], at the depot Parties can select their own route.

Trains now running through to Leadville [illegible]. Pullman palace sleepers attached to night trains. Horton reclining chair cars [illegible]. Observation cars on daylight trains through the Royal Gorge in the Grand Canon [illegible].

For full information call on [illegible] Agent.

J M ELLISON Agent

LEGAL NOTICES

Administrators notices, four times	$5 00
Executors " " "	4 00
Final Settlement " " "	4 00
All other notices of the same kind,	5 00
Additional insertions of same [illegible] each time	1 00
Land notices, one party only	5 00
Land notices, for each party after first in same notice	[illegible]
Trustees' and Sheriff's [illegible]	1 50

[illegible]

[illegible] Sheriff Smith returned from Golden last night.

[illegible] S Wolfe [illegible]

[illegible]

A [illegible] of [illegible] court convened in the city yesterday [illegible] for the determination of water rights.

The box sheet for the performance of "Esmeralda" on Thursday night will be opened at Howbert Bros. this morning.

Mr Charles H. Marsh and son Nat left yesterday for Newton, Kansas, where they expect to make their future home.

It is again rumored that a large brick block will be erected on the corner of Tejon and Huerfano streets at an early day.

Mr E. W. Giddings, of Messrs Giddings & Stillman, left for the east yesterday afternoon, to lay in a stock of spring and summer goods.

A Yale banquet will begin at the St James hotel, Denver, on Saturday night, in which some of the resident graduates here will participate.

Mr Ed Lansing, of Albany, New York who has been visiting his brother Charles A Lansing of this city left for his home Sunday afternoon.

There was considerable excitement in the city yesterday over the report printed in the Denver Republican that Sheriff Smith had the race for the marshalship.

Remember the performance of "Esmeralda" at the Opera House on Thursday night and secure your seats early for in all probability there will be a rush.

Water was turned on in the street fountains yesterday for the first time in some weeks. If the weather continues as warm as it is now they will be kept running.

Messrs Hammond and Hatch left yesterday by their own conveyance for Kerber creek. It is the first prospecting outfit that has started out this season.

Mr Thomas McCabe, who for the past two years has been assisting baggageman at the depot, left yesterday for Pueblo where he will embark in business for himself.

Harry Moore the young man who on Saturday afternoon attempted to tap the till in the Brunswick billiard hall was yesterday committed to the county jail [illegible].

Jeff Kennedy [illegible] the postoffice, has in his possession [illegible] et books which have been [illegible]. The owners can have the same by applying to him.

Messrs Rose & Burnham began yesterday to make some extensive improvements in the City Drug store. The interior will be remodeled and handsomely papered and the exterior will be repainted.

Manager Nye of the opera house, has appointed [illegible] Wells of the auditor's office of the Denver & Rio Grande. Mr Wells will no doubt make a popular and suitable man for the position.

Mr Bertie Stoter, who has been attending the college of pharmacy in Philadelphia during the past winter, returned to his home here on Sunday night. He can be found at his accustomed place in Sagendorf & Co's drug store.

Sergeant J. V. Brown, of the signal service, who was stationed on Pike's Peak in 1874, is in the city. He retired from the service some time ago and is now a clerk in the quartermaster's department of the U S A at Helena, Montana.

The magic lantern exposition and lecture by Dr Hays at the Presbyterian church to-night promises to be instructive and entertaining. Dr. Hays who was president of Washington and Jefferson college, Pennsylvania, before coming to Colorado, has an enviable reputation as a lecturer and has great experience in the use of the stereopticon. He will exhibit views of Colorado, Europe and Bible scenery, customs, habits, etc., and zoology, geology and botany, besides a number of comic ones. The entertainment will begin at 7 30 o'clock. Tickets are for sale at Howbert Bros.' and Eoff & Howbert's. Prices of admission twenty-five and fifteen cents.

In a letter written to Manager Nye yesterday Mr Ed J. Maxwell manager of the Pueblo Philharmonic Society says that the society will come to Colorado Springs in a special car and will be accompanied by many of the leading citizens of Pueblo. Mr Maxwell especially requests that those of our citizens contemplating attending the production of "Esmeralda" come as early as possible as the curtain will be rung up promptly at eight o'clock. This favor is asked out of necessity as the society has to return to Pueblo at eleven o'clock the same night. The time of play is about three hours and it will thus be seen there is but little time to spare.

Several days ago the sample room at the Crawford house was broken into and [illegible] eleven pairs of trousers were stolen from Mr McIntyre a salesman representing Messrs [illegible] & Co of [illegible]. [illegible] officers decline to say anything in regard to the matter.

The Denver papers are weighing the necessity of organizing a base ball nine in that city which, during the coming season, [illegible] what the Colorado Springs [illegible] [illegible] nothing they did not have last season.

Material was yesterday being hauled on the vacant lot on Pikes Peak avenue west of Bacon's livery stable for a building, which [illegible] Republican [illegible]

[illegible] They will make [illegible] Springs their future home.

Mr Hugh M Harbert editor of the Deaf Mute Index, who has been ill for some time, is now [illegible] and will soon be able to resume his duties.

There will be a special communication of El Paso Lodge this evening.

BUSINESS LOCALS

Ten cents per line for first insertion five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day or on certain days of the week only ten cents per line for each insertion.

HALLETT & BAKER,
Undertakers and Embalmers
No 2 Pike's Peak Avenue j 13 tf

Koumiss at Church's drug store b-14 tf

French china, decorated queensware, lamp goods etc., at Ralstin & Fairley's m 15-tf

Carpets at Monk & Ingalsbe's are being closed out at less than cost m 29 tf

For pure and fresh drugs, at eastern prices go to Church & Co's drug store a 15-tf

Fresh compressed yeast received daily at Count & Thedings m 6-tf

"HACKMETACK" a lasting and fragrant perfume. Price 25 and 50 cents. F. F. Robinson agent.

Must be sold—Greenhouse and plants. Good reason given for selling. Two blocks east of court house. R M Chambers b 11 tf

NOTICE—Furniture can be bought cheaper at A. L. Millard's than any other house in Colorado. Opposite Republic office. m 20-tf

When you arrange your stock in trade remember it is not complete without the Crescent Mills Patent Flour. The best made. b 22 12

Awnings for stores and residences made and put up by R. Ashby. Leave orders at J. Barber's Steam Turning and Scroll Sawing works or box 538. Furniture made and repaired on short notice. b-26-7

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Owing to interests in another locality which demand the time of one member of the firm we offer for sale our Excelsior lime kilns together with an established paying outdoor business. W Lennox & Bro n 5-tf

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Mr [illegible] [illegible] Jewelry and the most experienced workman to be found in the state. j 3-tf

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Barbers, merchants, tailors, housekeepers, Chinamen and everybody having use for old papers can get them at greatly reduced prices by taking large quantities at this office. tf

[illegible] of students who are working their way through [illegible] situated between Cascade ave and Tejon street directly east of the diagonal house on the alley between Dale and Monument streets. Orders may be left on the slate at the wood yard or addressed by mail to College Wood Yard. Orders filled on the following day. n 25

"Strictly First Class Small Fruit Plants, Grapes, etc. and How to Grow Them." I have just issued a fine illustrated descriptive catalogue under the above title. It includes almost everything now offered in the east in the way of novelties and new varieties of small fruits and grapes, and the best of the standards. Also the wonderful new hardy climber "Ampelopsis Veitchii (Japan Ivy) to which I invite the attention of all who admire the beautiful in ornamental shrubbery. Catalogues sent free to all upon application. E R. Cosson, box 1741 Colorado Springs Colorado. b-18-tf

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[illegible] two-story cottage of 7 rooms, city water, lot nicely fenced. Located on one of [illegible] corners on North Nevada avenue. A splendid chance to secure a beautiful home in one of the best localities in the city. $4 000

Elegant house of 10 rooms, hot and cold water, bath room and all conveniences, large porches, splendid lawn, trees and shrubbery, stone cellar, first-class stable, lot 75x190 on best part of Weber street. Price $8,000. Will sell furniture with house if desired.

The New England Kitchen on Tejon st above Kiowa. Will sell a three years' lease of this fine business stand, with furniture, silverware and everything necessary for the restaurant business. Or will rent the building unfurnished. It contains 7 bed rooms, besides a large dining room, and two kitchens, gas and water all over the house. Barn on the premises.

A splendid four acre garden tract, fenced and every inch of it under ditch, planted mostly in small fruits, one acre in alfalfa. House of [illegible] and cellar, stable and out houses, good cistern. Ten minutes walk from postoffice. A real bargain at $3 000.

A first class property only two blocks from new post office. Lot 50x190 feet, with house (partly new) size 26x80 feet containing 12 rooms, ceilings 10 feet high throughout. Also a wash room, cow house, hen house, etc. The house is partly furnished, and will be sold with furniture at the very low figure of $4 000. In this is included a good milch cow and fifty chickens.

New house of four large rooms and two closets, fine porch, city water, facing south on lot 80x200 feet, four blocks from new postoffice. A very cheap property at $1 100.

Fine two story house of seven rooms and three closets, nice shade trees, porch in front, city water, stable for three horses. House and stable were built during the past summer. Lot 50x190 feet. A bargain at $3 000 of which amount $1,500 may stand for one year at 10 per cent.

A splendid corner 100x190 feet on N Weber street, on which are erected three lovely cottages renting for $77 per month. City water and gas pipes in cottages, open grate fire places in parlors, nice lawns and stables. This property is a bargain at $6,500.

Nice cottage of 5 rooms on lot 50x200 feet on Pikes Peak avenue, cellar, lawn, neat fence and stable, water in house, only $2,500.

Several nice lots in the neighborhood of the new postoffice site.

Ranch of 160 acres on the road between Monument and Table Rock, all fenced, raises fine potato crops, splendid springs of water [illegible]

[illegible]

House of 6 rooms, stable for ten horses, lot 50x190 all in grass, located on Nevada avenue close to business centre of city. A bargain at $4 000.

Several splendid corners on North Cascade, Tejon, Nevada and Weber streets.

House of 5 rooms, pantry, cellar, porch, stone foundation, well, 4 acres of ground, east of city. $1,200

House of 3 rooms, lot 37½x190 feet, fenced, city water, Corona, south of Huerfano street. $600

House of 7 rooms, porch, city water, lot 80 x100, Huerfano near Weber, $2,000.

A beautiful cottage at Manitou, containing four rooms and has a large porch. The cottage fronts south and is located on one of the most valuable lots at Manitou. This is the property known as the Thurlow cottage. It cost over $2,000 and will be sold for $1,500 cash, if at once.

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Unfurnished house of 5 rooms on Pike's Peak avenue, good cellar, city water, etc. Only $16 per month.

Furnished house of 7 rooms on Boulder st, nice lawn, city water. To rent until June 5th for $50 per mo.

Elegant furnished house of 10 rooms; city water, hot and cold water, bath tub, porches, splendid lawn, large lot; on best part of Weber street.

The finest cottage at Manitou, built of stone, with nice porches, eleven rooms fully furnished, bath room with hot and cold water all over the house. To rent from September 10th at $125 per month to good parties.

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